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## VIETNAM REPORT

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## CONTENTS

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

- Hooliganism Fought Following Interior Ministry Communique  
(TIN SANG, 20 Jan 81) ..... 1

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

- Stowaway Returned by Singapore Tried  
(TIN SANG, 18 Jan 81) ..... 3
- Checks, Goods Temporarily Paid to Recipients of Foreign Currencies  
(TIN SANG, 18 Jan 81) ..... 4

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

- 'NHAN DAN' Editor Writes in 'PRAVDA' on Paper's Jubilee  
(Hoang Tung; PRAVDA, 11 Mar 81) ..... 5
- Council of Ministers' Statute on Rewards for Inventions Reported  
(NHAN DAN, 31 Jan 81) ..... 9
- Editorial Stresses Need for Scientific, Technical Innovations  
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 31 Jan 81) ..... 11

## AGRICULTURE

- 'NHAN DAN' Editorial Advocates Product Contracts With Cooperatives  
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 20 Jan 81) ..... 14
- Briefs  
Agricultural Report ..... 17

## LABOR

- NHAN DAN Editorial Stresses Need for Mass Enthusiasm for Production  
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 19 Jan 81) ..... 18

End-Product Wage System Implemented at Ha Tu Coal Mine (Hong Khanh; NHAN DAN, 29 Jan 81) .....	20
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE	
Government Decision on General School Teachers' Remunerations Issued (NHAN DAN, 19 Jan 81) .....	24
POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE	
'NHAN DAN' Editorial Deals With New-Culture Family Movement (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 17 Jan 81) .....	27
BIOGRAPHIC	
Information on Vietnamese Personalities .....	29
Information on Vietnamese Personalities .....	35

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HOOLIGANISM FOUGHT FOLLOWING INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 20 Jan 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] TIN SANG 19 Jan--More than 150,000 people from 900 city people cells in all subwards of Ho Chi Minh City have participated in the study of the gist of the Ministry of Interior communique on the struggle against hooligans posing as army men and public security agents to carry out illegal acts. Many organs and enterprises have also organized this study and started implementing the communique.

In organizing study for the people, the subwards have associated the communique of the Ministry of Interior with the provision of the agreement on the "Defend the Fatherland's Security" movement and have reminded the people of the systematized regulations and principles on arrest, search and residence...

Late last week, the Municipal Public Security Service held a conference to review the "Defend the Fatherland's Security" movement among various organs and enterprises. Expressing his views before 500 representatives of the boards of directors of different services, corporations, enterprises and factories in the city, Vo Thanh Cong, vice chairman of the Municipal People's Committee, said: Recently, political security and social order in the city have been satisfactorily maintained; however, there have been cases of serious breach of law. According to Vo Thanh Cong, the economic relations between our country and others will be further developed in the future; it is, therefore, urgently necessary to effectively check sabotage plots by hooligans as well as criminal offenses. Satisfactory production must be coupled with satisfactory protection.

#### Discovery of Many Groups of Hooligans

During the abovementioned study period, the city people of all walks of life vigilantly detected and hunted down a number of hooligans including those posing as army men and public security agents to commit illegal acts.

On 16 January, the relatives of Mr Le Huu C., Subward 11, Binh Thanh District, informed the administration and enabled it to arrest Pham Trong Han and Pham Duy Khuong when these two men entered Mr. C.'s house, produced fake official identification cards and claimed back the exit permit of Mr. C.'s family with the intention of extorting money.

The Criminal Affairs Unit of the public security forces of the 11th Precinct in conjunction with the public security forces of Subward 16 in Phu Nhuan caught redhanded a gang of three bandits named Hinh, Duong and Toan when they were impersonating army men and looting a house in Tran Khac Chan Street.

People in the 8th Precinct also uncovered Le Kim Phu, a resident of Subward 11, who entered a house in the Pham The Hien residential area, Subward 6, and committed homicide and robbery.

#### Subward 16, 11th Precinct, Received Military Exploit Order Third Class

On the morning of 18 January, the cadres, combatants and people of Subward 16, 11th Precinct, enthusiastically received a Military Exploit Order Third Class for their achievements in the "Defend the Fatherland's Security" movement in the past 5 years.

In this previously complex area, people in Subward 16 have actively joined the administration in struggling against criminals and maintaining order and security. Over the past 5 years, they detected a number of persons evading transformation study, collected and delivered to the administration 7 pistols, 12 grenades and thousands of bullets. They also hunted down and arrested more than 600 hooligans involved in over 400 cases of breach of law and criminal offense, and crushed scores of gangs, dens and groups of hooligans.

9332

CSO: 4209

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### STOWAWAY RETURNED BY SINGAPORE TRIED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 18 Jan 81 p 7

[Text] TIN SANG 17 Jan--On the morning of 17 January 1981, the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court tried a man named Danh Son charged with "abandoning his post and fleeing abroad" and sentenced him to 4 years in prison.

Danh Son was originally a worker at the Ha Tien Cement Factory. On 19 June 1979, he was entrusted with steering a barge-towing boat to Saigon Port to take delivery of gypsum from the ship "Uniquestar" of the Vietnam Sea Shipping Corporation and to transport it back to the factory. Son noticed that shipholds No 4 and 5 were fully loaded with rubber and were far from the living quarters of the crew. Acting with premeditation, on the night of 29 June 1979, he concealed some quantity of food and drinks in the shipholds and, at noontime on the next day, sneaked into the shipholds and hid there.

The ship "Uniquestar" left Saigon Port on the morning of 1 July 1979 and arrived at Singapore Port on the afternoon of 4 July 1979. When the sailors went to have dinner, Son tied together the plastic water-cans which he had brought along, used them as a life buoy and swam to the shore. He reported to the Singapore Port police. However, after a few days of investigation, the Singapore police brought Son back to the ship "Uniquestar" and forced the ship captain to take him back to Vietnam. On 16 July 1979, the ship arrived in Danang wherefrom the Border Defense Public Security forces sent him to Ho Chi Minh City for further action.

After consultation with the judges, the court passed the abovementioned sentence on culprit Danh.

9332

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CHECKS, GOODS TEMPORARILY PAID TO RECIPIENTS OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 18 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] TIN SANG 17 Jan--From now to the Tet holidays, people receiving money from abroad may either be paid fixed-rate foreign currency checks enabling them to buy goods at on-the-spot export shops of the Foreign Trade Service or Tourism Corporation or may cash Vietnamese currency at a favorite exchange rate and receive ration coupons enabling them to buy goods at special shops.

The Foreign Trade Bank recently held a conference of customers including more than 1,000 people whose relatives were living abroad to hear their views and to draw experiences from the transfer and receipt of foreign currencies. Most customers found that from October 1980 to date the receipt of money sent to them from abroad had been quickened and that the Foreign Trade Service had improved its service and simplified payment procedures. Concerning a number of customers who fell sick or whenever there was some doubt about the power of attorney, the Foreign Trade Bank directed its personnel to call at the houses of these customers to pay them the money.

Concerning the special shops selling goods to recipients of foreign currencies, the customers noted that these shops still lacked the essential goods and that their selling method was not yet convenient. For this reason, at the customer's request, with the agreement of the state and as a special measure to be applied until the Tet, the Foreign Trade Bank will apply this additional method of payment by fixed-rate foreign currency checks to enable people to buy goods at export shops in other areas.

Beside the abovementioned improvements, the Foreign Trade Bank has set up a unit at No 4, Le Loi Street, to exchange foreign currencies on the spot, to explain money transfer procedures to people and to answer the customers' questions.

9332

CSO: 4209



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' EDITOR WRITES IN 'PRAVDA' ON PAPER'S JUBILEE

LD181501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Hoang Tung, chief of NHAN DAN: "The Party's Ardent Words--Fraternal NHAN DAN Is 30 Years Old"]

[Text] Hanoi--It was 30 years ago, on 11 March 1951, that the first issue of the newspaper NHAN DAN (THE PEOPLE), the central organ of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, appeared. The newspaper continued the cause of many previous publications by our party.

The history of Vietnamese working class press began with the creation of the newspaper THAN NIEN (YOUTH), founded by Ho Chi Minh, who also founded Vietnam's first Marxist organization--the Fellowship of Revolutionary Youth. Our first communists set themselves the task of involving the country's young patriots in the struggle against colonial oppression. The pages of THAN NIEN carried a number of articles by Ho Chi Minh, the future first president of an independent Vietnam, in which we showed the working class and all the Vietnamese people the way to national liberation and socialism. This path, outlined by V. I. Lenin for the oppressed peoples, was chosen by Ho Chi Minh during his years of participation in the communist movement in France on the basis of the study of Lenin's works, and in particular the "Theses on the Nationalities Question." Lenin's works formed the basis of the program of political courses for young revolutionaries who were later among our party's founders.

On 3 February 1930, in the conditions of the broad upsurge of the revolutionary movement among the working class, peasantry, young people and the poor strata of the urban population in Vietnam, the communist party was created. The Central Committee adopted a resolution on the publication of the newspaper (KO DO) (RED BANNER). This event laid the foundations for the active development of the party press--both legal and illegal. During World War II, when our country was under the dual oppression of French colonialism and Japanese fascism, despite the cruellest repressions the communist party launched energetic activity to prepare for the general uprising of 1945. The newspaper (KO XYAY FONG) (BANNER OF LIBERATION), which was the party's central organ, played a most active role in this work.

After the victory of the August revolution and the establishment of people's power throughout Vietnam, the party newspaper was given a new title--(SHI TKHAT) (THE TRUTH), and later, in 1951, the newspaper NHAN DAN became the central organ.

Its 30-year career reflects the history of the people's struggle, under our party's leadership, for independence, freedom and socialism and against French colonialism, American imperialism and Chinese expansionist, great-power chauvinism.

Like the people's struggle, the publication of NHAN DAN as well as the country's other press organs took place in difficult conditions. During the years of the war of resistance against the French colonialists the NHAN DAN editorial offices and printing presses were located in caves and jungles, and during the period when American imperialist aggression was being repulsed they operated in Hanoi, where there were savage raids by enemy bombers. Many of our correspondents died heroically at the front. But even in the most complex situation we strove to ensure that our newspaper reached the readers on time.

The leading subject matter in NHAN DAN has always been patriotism, socialism, proletarian internationalism and the heroism of revolutionaries. As is known, our people had to wage a prolonged war, and even now we are again in the front line, ready to repel any attack. Profound patriotism and the idea expressed in President Ho Chi Minh's words--"there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom"--have been and remain a source of inspiration for millions of people and the source of their readiness to make any sacrifices and accomplish heroic feats.

War raged for several decades in our country. It gripped the Indochinese Peninsula. Almost every one of the 10 million Vietnamese families suffered irreparable losses and much blood was shed in the struggle for the cause of independence and freedom. Millions of our people died in the protracted war, fighting for Vietnam's freedom, and also helping to liberate the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. To lead the people in a stubborn war, full of sacrifices and privations, and to lead them to victory over aggressive forces--that task could be carried out only by such a tried and tested revolutionary vanguard as the VCP, which is boundlessly devoted to Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism and class and national interests. Our party's merit is that it was able to rally and educate communists and the people of Vietnam in the spirit of indestructible loyalty to the ideas of national independence and socialism.

The newspaper NHAN DAN made its contribution to this great ideological and educational work. Organically linked with the struggle of our party and people, it constantly explained the party's course and policy and published propaganda on heroism at the front and in helping to unite the actions of millions of people and thousands of collectives.

Despite the material difficulties our newspaper has extended its influence and become a close friend to workers, peasants, servicemen and the revolutionary intelligentsia. In its pages they find answers to questions which concern them and express their own opinions.

After the victory over aggressive forces, independent and united Vietnam entered the period of socialist building. The cause of our socialist revolution is being implemented in favorable conditions. As a result of the liberation war lasting half a century, under the party's leadership the people have secured complete freedom and feudal and capitalist exploitation have been eliminated forever.

Our country is rich in natural resources and has accumulated much experience in building a new society. The multifaceted assistance of the USSR and the other socialist community countries also favors the development of the national economy, culture, science and technology and the training of cadres. The rich experience of building socialism in the Soviet Union is a valuable source for us. But our revolutionary cause is also meeting with considerable difficulties, particularly now. Nearly 100 years of colonialist domination left us with an extremely backward economy, while the aggressive wars unleashed by the forces of colonialism, imperialism and great-power expansionism exacerbated the country's grave situation.

The communist party and government of Vietnam are mobilizing the people's creative forces to resolve several tasks simultaneously. These include ensuring normal life and satisfying the needs of more than 50 million people for food and consumer goods, developing education and health care, and also constantly maintaining the republic's defense might at the necessary level and gradually creating the material and technical base of socialism. We are meeting with many great difficulties, but we have the strength to overcome them and to further develop our revolution.

At the present stage of the socialist revolution, as in previous periods, the newspaper NHAN DAN is called upon to produce daily propaganda and explanations of party and state policy for the communists and all working people and to inspire and guide their actions in overcoming difficulties, building a new life and defending the motherland. Our newspaper's main themes are the socialist education of the people, the explanation of the socialist creation program and the involvement of the people's masses in resolving practical questions of building a new system and a new economy and forming the new man.

It is an important task for the newspaper to inculcate in the working people the sense of being masters of the country, of society and of their own destiny, to inspire them to participate actively in the country's upsurge, perform labor feats and struggle for high productivity and production efficiency and to clearly show the masses' labor heroism. Formerly we fought and worked under the slogans: "Everything for the front! Everything for victory!" And "Let us sacrifice everything, but let us defend the country's freedom!" But now our slogans are: "For the sake of ourselves and the motherland!" and "For the sake of the present and future, let us achieve high results in labor!" We face the task of mobilizing the whole of society to struggle for the rational utilization of manpower, land, machinery and raw material resources in order to expand social production and satisfy the people's material and spiritual needs and to build a flourishing country.

The inculcation of socialist patriotism is also constantly at the center of attention for our press. Enemies covet our country and entertain perfidious designs aimed at undermining peaceful building in Vietnam. We must, therefore, increase vigilance and educate the population in the spirit of the traditions of the struggle against outside aggression.

The party devotes great attention to the formation of the socialist way of life and the struggle against the vestiges of colonialism which still exert some influence on a certain section of our society. NHAN DAN wages a struggle against these vestiges and helps to form a new world outlook among members of society, in particular the young generation. In 1981 our newspaper is allotting substantial space to two major events: propagandizing the new SRV constitution among the population and preparing for the fifth VCP congress.

NHAN DAN has a great and glorious history and has absorbed the traditions of all previous party publications. For many years the newspaper's collective worked under the direct leadership of Ho Chi Minh. The VCP's leadership has been the main condition for the successful implementation of tasks in the past. It is the guarantee of our present and future achievements in pursuing the course of socialist building in Vietnam.

CSO: 1800

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' STATUTE ON REWARDS FOR INVENTIONS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Article: "Statute Promulgated On Innovations to Improve Techniques and Rationalize Production and On Inventions, Recognized Standards and Innovation and Invention Management Practices Stipulated. The Maximum Reward For an Innovation Is 10,000 Dong While the Maximum Reward For an Invention Is 50,000 Dong"]

[Text] Based on the new constitution and on the organizational and activity statutes of the Council of Ministers, in order to strengthen organization and management and to encourage and reward innovative activities to improve techniques and rationalize production and activities to make inventions, on 23 January 1981 the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 31-CP and promulgated a statute on innovations to improve techniques and rationalize production and on inventions (the entire document is published in today's issue of NHAN DAN).

The basic contents of the statute are as follows:

Standards have been uniformly stipulated for openly recognizing a measure as innovative or creative and for defining and protecting the rights pertaining to innovations and inventions, especially the ownership rights of the state and ownership rights for innovations and inventions.

Legal procedures have been stipulated in order to manage the innovations and inventions, from registering them, checking the public announcements, issuing various documents (innovation certificates, proof of who created the invention and proof of rights to the invention), organizing things to put them to use, giving rewards and publishing information on the innovations and inventions.

A system of rewards for the inventors, for those who aided the inventors and for those who organized things to use the innovations and inventions has been stipulated. The amounts of the rewards for innovations and inventions have been stipulated and the right to



determine the amount of the reward has been expanded in order to create favorable conditions for the heads of the sectors and echelons to give the rewards promptly and to give encouragement to the inventors, those who aid the inventors and those who have organized things to use innovations and inventions. This has been done in order to encourage everyone to enthusiastically exploit and use the innovations and inventions. The maximum reward for an innovation is 10,000 dong while that for an invention is 50,000 dong.

The responsibilities of the sectors and echelons in organizing, guiding and managing activities concerning innovations and inventions and, based on this, in building the organizational system of the state from the central echelon to the primary level bases in order to manage these activities have been stipulated.

This statute is effective upon being signed. Previous stipulations concerning managing and rewarding innovations and inventions that are contrary to this statute are void. As for innovations and inventions for which no decisions have been made for giving rewards, rewards will be examined in accord with the stipulations of this statute.

11943

CS0: 4209

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Encourage Scientific and Technical Creativeness"]

[Text] Making innovations and inventions are creative scientific and technical activities that are closely related to research and production; this has a direct effect on promoting technical advances and expanding production and it contributes to improving the standard of living and solidifying national defense.

The resolution of the Fourth Party Congress stressed the key role of the scientific and technical revolution in the present revolutionary phase. The resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (Fourth Term) stated that [we must] "launch and satisfactorily manage a movement to study and grasp techniques and a movement to discover and invent things to improve techniques and rationalize production and promote scientific research with the aim of solving the problems put forth in practice and promptly supporting production, national defense and life." The new constitution ratified by the National Assembly on 18 October 1980 affirms that the "state must encourage innovative research and emphasize applied research" (Article 43) and the "rights of the creators and inventors must be guaranteed" (Article 72).

For many years now, the movement to exploit innovations to improve techniques and rationalize production has brought many great results, contributed to promoting technical progress, increased labor productivity and improved the quality and lowered the production costs of the products. But the inventive and creative activities have not received attention and the management activities of the state with regard to improving techniques and rationalizing production have not been given attention. Many places have moved to put the technical advances into production using the investments of the state but they have not relied on the laborers and they have not exploited the capabilities and potential of each primary level unit. The activities to improve techniques and rationalize production are usually not synchronized with technical and production management, they have only recently been expanded in the state agencies and

enterprises and they have not been expanded in the collective production zones, especially in the agricultural cooperatives. The system of procedures and policies for organizing and managing the activities aimed at creating inventions and making discoveries, improving techniques and rationalizing production has not been fully developed and it does not yet have a legal nature in order to protect the rights of the creators and the interests of the state. Some places have not calculated the economic and technical results of the innovations accurately in order to form a basis for giving rewards.

In order to overcome the shortcomings mentioned above, with the aim of implementing the line of the party and the constitution of the state and of contributing to promoting the scientific and technical revolution in our country, the Council of Ministers has promulgated a statute on innovations to improve techniques and rationalize production and on inventions. This statute systematizes scientific and technical creation rights and the rights and duties of citizens in innovative and creative activities. It stipulates the responsibilities of the state agencies in managing the innovations and inventions and in ensuring the rights of the citizens to make innovations and inventions.

In our system, the party and state make every effort to encourage and help the laborers to study and improve their scientific and technical standards and to do research and conduct experiments so that, based on this, they can make innovations and create inventions. Concerning creative results that arise during labor, research and production, if they are recognized as being creative or innovative, the creators are issued a certificate of creation by the state and the agency or unit issues them a creator's certificate in order to legally confirm the rights, achievements and honor of the creators when they give the state the right to make use of their inventions and innovations. The monetary rewards given to the creators are in reality rewards for their creative labors and, therefore, when the benefits derived from the use of the innovations and inventions have been correctly determined, a reward must be paid to the creators, which manifests the principle of coordinating the three interests: state, collective and individual creator.

The creative activities of each laborer must be aimed at improving and perfecting the existing products and techniques or at creating new products and techniques and at satisfying the need to increase labor productivity, product quality and production results. We must closely coordinate managing the innovations and inventions with strengthening technical and production management and protecting socialist property, regularly make use of all the innovations and inventions in a planned way in the research, measurement and



production processes and exploit and make creative use of innovations throughout the world that are in accord with the real conditions in our country.

Making innovations and inventions are the creative, active and self-conscious activities of the manual and intellectual laborers who are becoming an element of the mass movement that is advancing into science and technology. The recently promulgated policies of the state will certainly create a powerful motive and stimulate each laborer to enthusiastically emulate to create and use the innovations, inventions and discoveries and contribute to making our socialist fatherland richer and stronger.

11943

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ADVOCATES PRODUCT CONTRACTS WITH COOPERATIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Expand Product Contracts to Labor Groups and Laborers in Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] A long-term basic guideline for consolidating agricultural cooperatives is to simultaneously step up the three revolutions, to develop the cooperative members' right to ownership and to pay attention to developing the production force along with reorganizing production and improving cooperative management in a comprehensive manner. As part of the managerial task, contract work is becoming a burning topic of the day which broadly attracts the attention of all sectors, levels and basic production units because it is directly related to the laborers' interests and consequently has an important effect on the development of production and the strengthening of cooperatives.

Together with other forms of contract which have long been frequently applied, the contract assignment of many jobs connected with the end product to labor groups and laborers is a matter of the greatest interest to many people. This form of contract was first applied only to winter crops and its application has subsequently been extended to vegetables, subsidiary food crops and even short-term industrial crops. Owing to the positive results obtained, this form of contract has attracted the broad masses of cooperative members and has been applied even to rice crops in a number of areas. During the recent tenth-month season, Haiphong City and Nghe Tinh Province directed the broad application of this new form of contract among many cooperatives. Vinh Phu Province has experimentally applied it in a number of cooperatives in Vinh Loc District. A number of cooperatives in certain provinces have taken the initiative to apply this new form of contract. During the current fifth-month and spring season, many cooperatives including the progressive ones are voluntarily applying the "product contract" system to rice crops.

Positive results were obtained from the application of the "product contract" system by many cooperatives during the 1980 tenth-month season: increase in the number of people participating in labor, increase in the working time, better quality of work performed, wiser application of production regulations and technical progress, reduction of production cost at some work stages and increase in rice productivity and yield, in the cooperative members' income, in the capital accumulated for the collective and in the fulfillment of the obligation to contribute

to national construction. However, because this contract system was a new one and because the guidance provided was loose, errors were found in a number of areas. For example, the norms fixed by contract were either too low or too high, the fields assigned by contract to each laborer were small and scattered in many areas, cooperatives and production teams failed to properly direct the jobs assumed by the collective and to closely supervise the tasks entrusted on contract to cooperative members and a number of areas failed to fix economic-technical norms in letting out work on contract. These shortcomings must and can be overcome.

The product contract system is an advanced scientific form of managing production and compensating for the labor performed which is applied to each production unit and each laborer, which associates interests and responsibilities more closely with the end product and which will thus become a motive to develop production. The resolution of the Ninth Party Central Committee Plenum points out the need to "expand the implementation and perfection of various forms of product contract in the agricultural field." By perfecting the system of cost quota, man-day and merit quota and output quota and applying it to production units, cooperatives are, in essence, applying the product contract system to these units. At the same time, the product contract system must be extended to labor groups and laborers. Cooperative members entrusted with product-contract work will receive not only a principal income based on the number of man-days performed but also a supplemental income constituted by part of any output excess over the norm fixed by contract; in this way, their interests are associated with the collective ones. To satisfactorily apply the product contract system to labor groups and laborers, cooperatives and production units must fix reasonable quotas, formulate regulations, properly direct tasks assumed by the collective, make sound decisions and enable cooperative members to democratically discuss the land assignment method, the reward and penalty system and the policy towards families in straitened circumstances.

Choosing the appropriate forms of contract is the right of cooperatives and the broad masses of cooperative members. Cooperatives have the right either to apply the product contract system or to continue to implement the piece work contract system with regard to labor groups and laborers and there must be no coercion in this respect. Areas which apply the product contract system must avoid committing the above-mentioned shortcomings and those which continue to implement the piece work contract system must find ways to eliminate such practices as irresponsibility in the production process, liberal attribution of man-days and performance merits and waste of manpower, materials and products...No matter whatever form of contract is applied, it is necessary to firmly adhere to the objectives and principles set forth in the directive of the Party Central Committee Secretariat. The basic guideline in improving the contract system is to further stimulate the interests of laborers and production installations, to ensure the association of the three types of interests (belonging to the laborers, collective and society) and to really link the end product to the interests and responsibilities of everyone participating in the jobs connected with the production and management process.

Improving the contract system, expanding the application of various forms of "product contract" among cooperatives and perfecting these forms is a major task designed to develop production on the basis of motivating an increase in labor

productivity, properly exploiting the existing land and material-technical bases, strengthening and perfecting the socialist production relationships, heightening the living standards of cooperative members, increasing capital accumulation for cooperatives and satisfactorily fulfilling obligations to the state. What is required of the leadership exercised by party committees and the administration at all levels is to provide tight guidance, to closely follow the actual situation, to actively make the necessary preparations, to develop good points and to promptly check shortcomings. The practice of resorting to coercion and commandism or relaxing leadership needs be overcome in order to soundly improve the contract system and to create a new motive power for production.

9132

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL REPORT--According to the Statistics General Department, by 25 January the entire country had sown and transplanted 906,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 51.4 percent of the planned quota. The northern provinces have transplanted more than 416,000 hectares of fifth-month and spring rice, fulfilling 39 percent of the planned quota; this is faster than at the same time last year. Each day, an average of 17,000 hectares has been transplanted. The various places are protecting the spring seedlings, controlling the seedlings and balancing the seedling area with the transplanted area in order to have measures to sow the seedlings closely, to sow directly and to sow yard-grown seedlings with various varieties of late spring rice. The provinces and cities in southern Vietnam have transplanted more than 490,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 71.3 percent of the planned quota; this is slower than at the same time last year. In this, the provinces from Thuan Hai on south have transplanted 332,000 hectares, fulfilling 63.7 percent of the planned quota. The rice that was transplanted is growing well but there are harmful insects in a number of places. The southern provinces have also harvested 1.4 million hectares of tenth-month rice, which is 72.4 percent of the area. In general, the tenth-month rice is rather good and the average yield has been estimated at more than 20 quintals per hectare. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jan 81 p 1] 11943

CSO: 4209

## LABOR

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR MASS ENTHUSIASM FOR PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "When the Masses Are Truly Enthusiastic"]

[Text] The generation who joined the fight during the anti-Japanese movement for national salvation, the August general uprising and the three wars against aggression witnessed days and months of seething revolutionary spirit among millions of people as well as those tough and hard times and those moments of glorious victory. The sacred fight for national independence and freedom and for social justice was a moral motive for all sacrifices and all heroic and lofty actions. In performing labor to build the country and wholeheartedly struggling under the party leadership banner, our people work diligently, endure hardships and shortages and overcome difficulties in order to produce more wealth for society. The emulation movement is often ebullient but this effervescence is usually ephemeral and many a time it is merely a question of superficiality without depth.

Many of us have frequently wondered why, compared with the seething revolutionary spirit and the people's readiness to sacrifice themselves during the national salvation fight with its life-or-death ordeals, a highly enthusiastic spirit is lacking in the work done daily to build a new life. The view that our people love the country but are not yet familiar with socialism can be considered correct only by a novice, for socialism has been a goal of the protracted struggle of the laboring people. The reason why enthusiasm has not yet been aroused for productive labor and task performance is the lack of a specific motive: real ownership and legitimate interests. Justice must be manifested through the obligations and interests of everyone in his daily life. Interests and obligations must constantly be very concrete things in labor organization and in distribution. Labor organization is precisely work assignment and cooperation by means of a rational mechanism with the objective of ensuring that all abilities are used most wisely and that everyone, in his capacity as a collective owner, exercises his right to participate in the decision making concerning the job of his production unit. Any working method will have a direct effect on the life of each individual and household and simultaneously on the common interests of the entire country. If each basic unit and individual do not really assume responsibility for production and business activities, this will lead to negative manifestations. Work assignment and cooperation in productive labor must be linked to individual responsibility and to the apportionment of the result of the work done. If labor organization is not linked to individual responsibility for the amount and quality of work



and if there is no distinction between good and bad and between assiduity and laziness, the only way to carry out distribution will then be to apply the law of average. This distribution method will not encourage everyone to progress and become more skillful. A society which applies averageism will lose the motive power for progress.

The workers' enthusiasm for creative labor has been aroused quickly at the enterprises and work sites which experimentally improve their working method and production line and which pay salaries according to the product obtained. Though having the same material supplies and equipment as before, some of these installations have tripled their monthly volume of production, increased the society's wealth, reduced the production cost, augmented everyone's income and benefited both the state and the workers. In the agricultural cooperatives in many areas, the experimental application of the [improved] organizational method involving work assignment, close cooperation and the clear definition of norms, rewards and penalties in the end-product contract established with laborers has rapidly aroused a seething, rarely seen enthusiasm for labor and has had realistic effects. A new, wholesome wind is blowing over many provinces and is rapidly spreading to other areas.

The movement to innovate the working method is being guided closely. During the mass movement in response to the new working method, we must follow it closely, exercise adequate leadership and promptly recapitulate and disseminate experiences. Such movements will bring out realities of the highest importance and will prove to be a lively school to teach the initial steps forward as well as the problems relating to our country's transition to socialism.

The masses' enthusiasm is most precious for the revolution. To develop it and direct it toward the right goals is the leading organs' duty.

9332

CSO: 4209

## LABOR

### END-PRODUCT WAGE SYSTEM IMPLEMENTED AT HA TU COAL MINE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Hong Khanh: "Wages Based On End-Product Contracts At the Ha Tu Coal Mine"]

[Text] The Ha Tu coal mine used to pay contract wages based on the individual work sections in the coal production chain. For example, the wage contracts were based on the number of pits, shovels per cubic meter and amount transported per trip. With a lack of materials, production was uneven and management was poor and paying contract wages like this gradually led to a situation in which after the drillers had been paid and storms came, earth filled in the pits, they had to be redrilled and the workers had to be paid again. The people doing the shovelling did not know where this overburden was taken to. The people who transported [the overburden] were not concerned about whether the trucks were full or not. In short, everyone knew about this. The mine still paid wages based on time. Sometimes, for one task the piece-work and the time systems of paying wages were used together. A number of people accepted the easy tasks and made product contracts for them; but for the difficult tasks, they made up enough reasons to calculate the wages based on time. Each year, Ha Tu has paid 40 to 50 percent of the man-days based on time.

The coal production chain was organized to form many work sections: drilling, explosive charges, shovelling, transportation and so on. The way of paying contract wages mentioned above could not foster close cooperation between the elements in the coal production chain. Some places had an excess of laborers and machines while other places had shortages. The loss of balance became more and more serious. Frequently, by the end of the quarter and year, the wage fund norms were exhausted but the end products -- the number of tons of coal delivered to the docks and the number of cubic meters of overburden removed from the stipulated places -- had not fulfilled the planned norms.

In order to overcome these conflicts, during the third quarter of 1980, even though it was the storm season, Ha Tu organized and put



into use a contract wage form for all elements in the production chain based on the end-product results of the mine. The basis for the implementation of this plan was reorganizing labor, reorganizing techniques and developing new unit prices. At the same time, attention was given to training the ranks of section and unit leaders and improving production organization and economic management capabilities. Labor inventories and on-the-spot skill checks have been carried on carefully. Through this, Ha Tu has been able to put the laborers in the right spots and in the right jobs. The development of unit prices has been based on the labor and technical norms of the Hon Gai Coal Corporation, which has made many surveys and determined [norms]. Wage expenditures per end-product unit include the labor expenses of all jobs added together.

The main seam worksite was selected as the test site. After more than 1 month, even though the worksite failed to make a profit because of an initial lack of experience in organizing the laborers, it was seen that this was the proper way to carry on the work. All the cadres and workers at the Ha Tu mine together expanded the use of the end-product contract wage system to 20 worksite and workshop units.

Since October 1980, the elements in the coal production chain have cooperated with each other and aimed at the end-product targets. The sections, units and workshops have had an excess of 70 laborers. At the same time, according to the 1980 fourth-quarter plans, Ha Tu was allowed to recruit an additional 169 people. Facing this situation, not only did Ha Tu not recruit the 169 additional people in accord with the plans but it made plans to promptly accept the surplus laborers. A subsidiary workshop was established to specialize in producing bricks. A sea dike construction worksite was organized in order to expand the food crops growing area. Wherever the main production worksites and workshops had an excess number of people, the brick production installations there increased production and accepted these people. While the number of laborers on the main production chain was reduced, Ha Tu still maintained the technical regulations and standards for mining coal and kept the machines and equipment in use. By the end of the period for the 1980 plan, along with exceeding the coal production norms by 4 percent, reaching 100.24 percent of the value of production, Ha Tu had produced thousands of bricks, built 6,500 cubic meters of dikes and expanded the area for growing vegetables and subsidiary food crops by 10 hectares.

During the period before the wage fund system was improved, the work methods mentioned above saved labor, provided additional products for society and created additional funds for paying contract wages and rewarding the people with high productivity. During the first 9 months of 1980, the average monthly income of an industrial production worker and employee was 88 dong. This rose to 95 dong

in October and to 111 dong in the last month of the year. Of the 2,600 workers and cadres who were paid end-product contract wages, a number of people such as BelAZ truck drivers received almost 600 dong and power shovel operators received almost 500 dong.

The sections, units and workshops have employed the laborers in a balanced and rational way and in accord with the work grades. No longer do they rely on each other because of differences in health, a spirit of responsibility or skill levels. Labor productivity has increased continually and fewer and fewer machines are breaking down. While the work load, machines, equipment and production conditions have stayed the same, labor periods have declined, the volume of production has increased and materials and fuel have been saved. There are still craftsmen but now they work in a collective with a concept of responsibility, skills are balanced, there is close cooperation, much excess movement has been cut back and the number of man-days in a month is not excessive and is in accord with the labor insurance system and yet more products are being produced than before. Everyone has more time off and more time to study and to produce some food for themselves. The management cadres have less administrative work and they have Sundays off. Every worker is aiming at the end products, striving to overcome manifestations of laziness and of slighting the regulations and standards and striving to fulfill and exceed the monthly planned norms. For example, previously, Seam Drilling Worksite 16 always requested 18 to 21 more laborers every month to operate the drills. But after implementing the end-product contract wage system, the worksite reorganized the labor and techniques. In October it had an excess of two machines and in November it had an excess of three machines; it did not request additional laborers and had an excess of almost 20 laborers. With the remaining machines and laborers, the worksite fulfilled and exceeded the planned quotas for the fourth quarter of 1980 and agreed to grade 15 tons of coal for the mine. As compared with before the implementation of the end-product contract wage system, support units such as the electrical and mechanical and the transport units have, on the average each month, cut back 2,000 man-days that were not in accord with the regulations and greatly reduced the number of man-days paid on the basis of time.

Each year, for Ha Tu to mine 2 million tons of coal, it has had to excavate almost 6 million cubic meters of overburden. Using the end-product contract wage system requires that materials be supplied in accord with the plans and rate of progress [but] the mine's capabilities for satisfying [these requirements] are limited. It has spare parts but lacks wheels and tires. It has soldering irons but lacks electricity or vice versa. And so Ha Tu has given attention to exploiting the existing capabilities. The principle in use is: above all, have balance between the worksites and workshops in the mine; form a relationship with the other units and sectors; and, finally, make proposals to the state before the arrangements are made. The mine has reserved 15 percent of the end-product wage

funds and turned them over to the director to let him distribute the funds to the sections, units, worksites and workshops in order to promptly overcome a loss of balance concerning materials. Ha Tu frequently inventories, inspects and makes use of the materials, vehicles, machines, equipment, spare parts, discarded materials and waste materials. The vehicles and machines that are in good condition are used to carry out tasks in key places and with higher quotas. The vehicles and machines that frequently encounter difficulties are put to use in places with few difficulties. Vehicles and machines that do not need to be used are put in the storehouses for storage and maintenance. Truck Unit 3 has 20 trucks with a load capacity of 27 tons that are supporting the main seam worksite and Seam Worksite 14. Since the implementation of the end-product wage system, the unit has greatly reduced the phenomenon of some seams having favorable roads, which allows many vehicles to come, while other seams have very difficult conditions and few vehicles can pass. Since the fourth quarter of last year, each month, the unit has had 70 percent of the vehicles ready to provide support and 50 percent of the vehicles in use (previously it was only 30 percent); during the entire fourth quarter, not one vehicle needed major repairs. The electrical and mechanical workshop performs three tasks; it makes moderate and small repairs on all types of vehicles and machines; it machines and restores a number of types of spare parts; and it supplies adequate industrial water and crowbars for the mine. Each day, this unit needs materials and raw materials and, while it does not require large quantities, it does need many types of parts and goods. The number of people working at the materials office and at the electrical and mechanical workshop is limited and they cannot satisfy the requirements in time. Thousands of mine workers and cadres have helped discover and recommend sources of goods. The materials and spare parts that were stagnating have been put to use. The mine has organized things to obtain, regulate and exchange materials and it has made it possible for the electrical and mechanical workshop to shorten the repair period for the power shovels and earth removing machines and ensure an adequate supply of industrial water and crowbars for the mine.

Ha Tu still has a great imbalance between the mining capabilities and the transportation capabilities. During this dry season, because of the lack of means of transportation, the mine had to transfer almost 10 BelAZ trucks from the mining element. In 1980, for the mine's end product of tons of coal, the planned quota was exceeded while for the end product of cubic meters of overburden only 82.6 percent was fulfilled. If this conflict is not resolved soon, it will lead to an even greater loss of balance. The workers and cadres here hope that the wage fund distribution system is soon improved and that the coal sales prices are revised. Only if this is done will the use of the end-product wage system become stable.

11943

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## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### GOVERNMENT DECISION ON GENERAL SCHOOL TEACHERS' REMUNERATIONS ISSUED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] On 14 January 1981, the Government Council issued a decision modifying and complementing a number of systems regarding general education teachers. The decision clearly states the following points:

1. The salary rate for teachers at all echelons who teach overtime by putting in extra hours or extra half days will be raised.

The allowances given to Level-1 teachers who teach extra half days and to Level-2 and -3 teachers who teach extra hours will be raised in accordance with the present actual situation; a specific allowance rate will be fixed by the Ministries of Finance, Labor and Education.

Teachers working a number of half days or hours exceeding the set standards will be allowed to buy at the supply prices a number of food products to improve their health. The Ministries of Education, Food and Home Trade will issue specific regulations on the supply items.

2. General education teachers are allowed to teach overtime beside the classroom hours.

To insure the quality of teaching and learning and to simultaneously maintain the professional prestige of teachers, the principals of general schools are responsible for managing the supplementary courses, the students attending these courses, the curricula of these courses and the qualitative conditions of supplementary teaching and learning.

The student parents' association will join schools in fixing the teachers' fees with the aim of appropriately compensating them without, however, incurring too much expenditure on the part of the students' families.

The Ministry of Education will determine and guide the organization of supplementary courses which teach all the subjects included in the general education curriculum.

3. The system of allowances paid to principals and assistant principals will be modified as follows:

In conjunction with the Ministries of Labor and Finance, the Ministry of Education will fix a new system of allowances to principals and assistant principals of general schools, kindergartens and supplementary education schools in replacement of the previously promulgated allowances system.

The new allowances system must not only be consistent with the new wage system but also be aimed at encouraging persons involved in management including good managers.

4. The temporary allowances for the benefit of cadres and teachers in the general education sector will be raised.

The allowance rate will be temporarily raised by virtue of specific regulations to be issued by the Ministry of Labor in conjunction with the Ministries of Finance and Education with the aim of reducing, within the possibilities of the state budget, the difficulties facing teachers in their daily life.

5. The system of supplying grain, food and essential consumer goods to teachers will be ensured.

Unlike other types of cadres and manual and office workers, general education teachers are not compelled to provide grain for themselves because their work schedule has been fixed to cover the entire academic year and to include classroom teaching, lesson preparations, student papers' examination and correction, and guidance for students in their out-of-campus study.

The local administration and agricultural cooperatives must help schools by giving additional land to teachers to enable them to increase production and improve their living conditions.

The grain and food agencies at various levels must supply the fixed monthly quantity of grain to teachers (including kindergarten teachers) according to the system in force without unilaterally cutting down the fixed standards.

Commercial agencies are responsible for supplying food products and goods to teachers (including kindergarten teachers) according to the same standards as for other categories of cadres and manual and office workers. The ratio of goods supply to teachers must be reckoned on a per capita basis and schools considered to be distribution units.

The Ministry of Home Trade must direct and organize the sale of goods to teachers at fixed times right at the schools or at a nearby place to spare the teachers the trouble of spending much time going to buy goods which will hamper their teaching duty.

6. Special salary increase will be awarded to skillful teachers.

The Ministry of Education has the right to decide on a special salary increase in favor of teachers who are labor heroes or outstanding emulators with continuous and brilliant achievements. This special salary increase will not be limited by the period of time since the previous wage adjustment for meritorious teachers and

will--when applied to those having attained the highest grade in the pay scale--surpass this grade by a further step. The Ministry of Labor must discuss with the Emulation Department of the Party Central Committee and with the Ministry of Education and set forth specific emulation standards and titles for the education sector to provide a basis for applying this policy.

7. Kindergarten teachers not on the state payrolls are entitled to the agricultural cooperatives' systems of remuneration and must be treated at least on the same level as an average cooperative member. All provisions contrary to this spirit must be amended accordingly.

8. It is necessary to raise school patronage funds in schools.

In view of the numerous difficulties in the national economic situation and in order to maintain and develop general education and to simultaneously manifest the concern of the state and people about the task of educating the young generation, from the 1980-1981 academic year onward, the education sector is authorized to raise school patronage funds by mobilizing the people's contributions and using the collective welfare funds of production installations.

Detailed procedures for the raising and management of these funds will be specified by the Ministries of Finance and Education.

9. The Ministers of Education, Labor, Finance, Home Trade, Food and Agriculture, the Director of the Government Organization Department, the Head of the Party Central Committee Emulation Department and the Chairmen of the People's Committees in provinces, cities and special zones subordinate to the central level will be responsible for the implementation of the present decision.

The ministries concerned must immediately promulgate detailed regulations on the execution of the present decision by the end of the first quarter of 1981.

9332

CSO: 4209

## POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL DEALS WITH NEW-CULTURE FAMILY MOVEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Family of the New Culture"]

[Text] The Vietnamese family has inherited noble national traditions and virtues such as husband-wife harmony, the raising and education of healthy and well-behaved children, diligence, courage, determination to resist foreign aggression, respect for moral principles and so forth. Under party leadership, these good traditions and virtues have more opportunities for improvement and development, turning the family into a symbol of the progressive ideology of the present era as well as a quintessence of the glorious traditions of the nation. The relationships between wife and husband and between parents and children in today's family have a deep social meaning since they are not only blood relationships but also illustrate human relations in society.

As part of the ideological and cultural revolution, the movement to build the new-culture family realistically contributes to building the socialist system of collective ownership and a large-scale socialist production and especially to building a new culture and a new socialist man and improving, educating and training revolutionary generations for the future—a highly important task of our party, state and people. This movement plays an important role in ensuring the existence and development of society.

Beginning with six typical families in Ngoc Long Village (Hai Hung) 20 years ago, the movement has rapidly spread to all localities from rural to urban areas and from deltas to mountainous regions and has become a broad mass movement. Hundreds of thousands of households throughout the country have tried to earn the "New-Culture Family" title to help gradually change the ideological, moral and cultural life of the entire society.

The movement develops satisfactorily wherever party committees and the local administration at all levels pay attention to guidance and wherever the various sectors and mass organizations—especially the Women's Union—know how to motivate, urge and teach the people to fulfill the set criteria on the building of harmonious, democratic and progressive families, the raising and education of healthy and well-behaved children, the satisfactory implementation of all party and state policies and the good organization of family life in accordance with the new-life standards.

A family is an essential cell of society. Without families, society cannot exist and develop. In a socialist society, family is a place where socialist sentimental and ethical relationships are expressed. In this family each member is educated and trained according to the new philosophy of life in order to be able to serve society and the fatherland. A family life consistent with the criteria of the new-culture family is a highly important condition for building a new society and ensuring its progress from all points of view--economic, cultural and ethical. Everyone has to care for the life, happiness and ethics of his family but, aware of his role as a collective owner of society, he must also care for other families and the society as a whole. In addition to caring for the material life, we must most attentively care for the cultural and ethical life of each family just to enable it to achieve true happiness and to help each of its members to fulfill his or her obligations to society most satisfactorily.

Let us promptly recapitulate the good experiences of progressive models of the new-culture family to realistically advance the movement and to flexibly apply criteria in accordance with each locality, nationality and social component. It is unadvisable to impetuously and rudely conduct a mass movement deeply affecting families; nor is it wise to carry out insufficient investigations and study. If many new-culture families are built, society will be further consolidated and strengthened in its advance to socialism.

President Ho Chi Minh said: "A good society will make better families and society will become good only if there are good families."

--NHAN DAN footnote: Ho Chi Minh: Speech at the Cadres' Conference to Discuss the Draft Law on Marriage and Family--Selected Works--Su That Publishing House--Hanoi--1960--Page 728.

9332

CSO: 4209



## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Văn An [NGUYEENX VAWN AN]

\*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; \*Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; recently he presented a report on conditions in his province to Political Bureau member and Vice Premier To Huu who was making a Lunar New Year's visit to his province. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 81 p 1)

Cu Dinh Ba [CUF DINHF BAS]

\*Counselor of the SRV Delegation [to the United Nations]; on 2 February 1981 he attended a conference of the Science and Technology Subcommittee of the Committee for the Peaceful Use of Outer Space. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 81 p 4)

Đỗ Văn Cẩn [DOOX VAWN COONR]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi; on 9 February 1981 he attended ceremonies marking the 192d anniversary of the Victory of Dong Da. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Dung [NGUYEENX ZUNG]

Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; Director of the Finance Service, Hanoi; on 29 January 1981 he reported to the Hanoi People's Council on the implementation of the 1980 budget and forecasts for the 1981 budget. (HANOI MOI 30 Jan 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Dung [NGUYEENX NGOCJ ZUNG]

\*Ambassador; on 5 February 1981 attended a conference of the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 81 p 4)

Hoàng Quốc Dung [HOANG QUOC DUNG]

Vice Minister in the Office of the Premier; recently he accompanied Premier Phan Van Dong on a Lunar New Year's visit to Ha Son Binh Province. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 81 p 1)

Văn Tiến Dũng [VAWN TIENS DUNG], Senior General

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Deputy First Secretary of the Central Military Party Committee; Minister of National Defense; recently he paid Lunar New Year's calls on units of the Truong Son Corps. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 81 p 1)

Ngô Quang Đạo [NGOO QUANG DAO]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 January 1981 he accompanied Political Bureau member, Truong-Chinh, on a tour of his province. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 81 p 1)

Trần Quang Đạt [TRAANH QUANG DAT]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Rice Production Contracts in Nghe Tinh and the Worker" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Jan 81 p 2)

Đặng Gia [DAWNGJ GIAS]

\*Vice Minister of Food Industry; recently he attended a gathering held to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of economic and commercial relations between the SRV and Poland. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 81 p 4)

Đặng Gia [DAWNGJ GIAS]

Vice Minister of Food; on 22 January 1981 he attended ceremonies in Vinh Phu Province marking the 35th anniversary of economic and commercial relations with Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 23 Jan 81 p 4)

Phí Triều Hàm [PHIS TRIEUJ HAMP], \*Major General

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Capital Military Region; recently he made Lunar New Year visits to units located in the Capital Military Region. (HANOI MOI 7 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hàn [NGUYEENX VAWN HANF]

\*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 January 1981 he accompanied Political Bureau member Truong-Chinh on a tour of his province. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Hiệp [NGUYEENX DINHF HIEEPJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 8 February 1981 he accompanied Political Bureau member Truong-Chinh on a visit to Xuan Dinh Village, Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 81 p 4)

Phạm Hoàn [PHAMJ HOANHF]

\*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Ninh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Ninh Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Do Muoi on a Lunar New Year's tour of installations in his province. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 81 p 1)

Vũ Đình Hoàn [VUX DINHF HOANHF], \*Major

\*Chief of Public Security, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi; his comments on the illegal use of vehicles appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 14 Feb 81 p 4)

Đoàn Khuê [DOANF KHUEE], Lieutenant General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Commander 5th Military Region; recently he accompanied Senior General Van Tien Dung on a Lunar New Year visit to the Truong Son Military Cemetery. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 81 p 1)

Hoàng Lan [HOANGF LANH]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hue Municipality; recently he accompanied Political Bureau member and Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap on Lunar New Year's visits to families in Hue. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 81 p 1)

Vinh Mai [VINHX MAI] aka Nguyen Hoàng [NGUYEENX HOANGF], Deceased

A poet; member of the VCP; member of the Vietnam Writers Association; editorial cadre of the literary weekly VAN NGHE; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 16 February 1981 at age 62. (NHAN DAN 17 Feb 81 p 4)

Chu Huy Mân [CHU HUY MAAN], Senior General

Recently he attended an all-army conference on military science. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 81 p 1)

Đỗ Mười [DOOX MUWOWIF]

Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; vice premier; chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Hungary Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 15 February 1981 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of his Hungarian counterparts. (NHAN DAN 16 Feb 81 p 1)

Phan Mỹ [PHAN MYX]

Minister; chief of cabinet in the Office of the Premier; on 3 February 1981 he attended a Lunar New Year's reception for foreign technicians working in the SRV. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 81 p 4)

Lê Văn Ngươn [LEE VAWN NGUOWN], Deceased

Born in 1915 in Ben Tre Province; head of the Ho Chi Minh City Advanced Teachers School; he died of an illness on 23 January 1981. (NHAN DAN 26 Jan 81 p 4)

Tạ Duy Nguyễn [TAJ ZUY NGUYEEN], Deceased

Former delegate to the 3d National Assembly; former Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Thai Binh Province; former head of the Public Security Service, Thai Binh Province; he died on 13 February 1981 in Thai Binh City at age 60. (NHAN DAN 17 Feb 81 p 4)

Lê Văn Phong [LEE VAWN PHONG]

\*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; his article "Quang Nam-Danang Strongly Develops Industry and Handicrafts" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Jan 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Phúc [NGUYEENX VAWN PHUCS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 January 1981 he accompanied Political Bureau member Truong-Chinh on a tour of his province. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 81 p 1)

Trần Văn Quế [TRAANF VAWN QUEES]

\*Head of the [VCP] Cadre Affairs Committee, Ministry of Forestry; Vice Minister of Forestry; on 27 January 1981 he spoke at a tree planting ceremony in Hai Hung Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Sở [NGUYEENX DINHF SOWR]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 2 February 1981 he accompanied Political Bureau member Truong-Chinh on a visit of his province. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 81 p 1)

Lê Trọng Tấn [LEE TRONGJ TAANS], Colonel General

Recently he attended an all-army conference on military science. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 81 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Thái [HOANGF VAWN THAIS], Senior General

Recently he attended an all-army conference on military science. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 81 p 1)

Tạ Hồng Thanh [TAJ HOONGF THANH]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; recently he presented a report on conditions in his province to Political Bureau member and Vice Premier To Huu who was making a Lunar New Year's visit to his province. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 81 p 1)

Phạm Thanh [PHAM THANH]

Director and editor-in-chief of the Su That Publishing House; on 27 January 1981 he attended 35th anniversary activities of his publishing house. (NHAN DAN 29 Jan 81 p 1)

Vũ Thang [VUX THAWNGS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; recently he accompanied Senior General Van Tien Dung on a visit to the Truong Son Military Cemetery. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Thi [NGUYEENX THI]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Ninh Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Do Muoi on a Lunar New Year's tour of installations in his province. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Thiêng [NGUYEENX DUWCS THIEENGJ]

Chairman of the Committee To Investigate the War of Aggression Crimes of the Expansionist and Hegemonistic PRC; on 16 February 1981 he attended a meeting of his committee to discuss crimes of the PRC reactionaries during 1979-1980. (NHAN DAN 17 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Thu [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUJ]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; \*Chief of Cabinet of the VCP Central Committee; recently he accompanied Premier Phan Van Dong on a Lunar New Year's visit to Ha Son Binh Province. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 81 p 1)

Trần Tiến [TRAANF TIEENS]

Director of the Culture and Information Service, Hanoi; on 16 February 1981 he was scheduled to speak at the Friendship Club in Hanoi on "The Lunar New Year in Hanoi." (HANOI MOI 14 Feb 81 p 4)

Đường Trí Trung [ZUWUWNG TRIS TRUNG], Deceased

Former Section Chief in the Foreign Relations Department, VCP Central Committee; member of the VCP since 1933; he died on 23 January 1981 at age 66. (NHAN DAN 24 Jan 81 p 4)

Trần Vy [TRAANF VYX]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 2 February 1981 he presented an award to a Soviet technician working in the SRV. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuan [NGUYEENX XUAAN]

SRV Ambassador to Laos; on 6 February 1981 he attended a Lunar New Year's reception at his chancery. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 81 p 4)

Phan Yeng [PHAN YEENGs]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Yen Thanh District, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "For Two Consecutive Crops Yen Thanh Signs Rice Production Contracts With the Workers" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 81 p 2)

CSO: 4209

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from assorted personal documents as indicated supplied by Vietnamese refugees in camps in Malaysia.]

**Lê Bách** [LEE BACHS]

Deputy Director of the Education Service of Ho Chi Minh City; signed school certificates dated 1 June 1977, 14 January 1978 and 15 December 1978.

**Trương Văn Biên** [TRUOWNG VAWN BIEEN]

Chief of the Education Office [Phong] of Can Tho City; signed a government decision dated 14 January 1978.

**Phan Thanh Bình** [PHAN THANH BINHF]

Chief of the Public Security Service of Nghia Binh Province; signed an ID card dated 29 May 1978.

**Huỳnh Bông** [HUYNHF BOONG]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Hau Giang Province; signed an ID card dated 29 May and another dated 31 August 1978.

**Lê Văn Chí** [LEE VAWN CHIS]

[PRGRSV] Vice Minister of Education and Youth; signed a school certificate dated 21 March 1976.

**Trần Chính** [TRAANF CHINHS]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Ho Chi Minh City; signed an ID card dated 29 June 1978.

**Nguyễn Minh Cường** [NGUYEENX MINH CUWOWNG]

Deputy chief of the Political Security Office [Phong Bao Ve Chinh Tri] of the Public Security Service of Dong Nai Province; signed ID papers dated 1979.



Cấp Xuân Diệm [CAPS XUAAN ZIEEMJ]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Ho Chi Minh City; signed ID cards dated 27 June, 3 August and 3 September 1978.

Nguyễn Minh ~~Đam~~ [NGUYEENX MINH DAMJ]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Ho Chi Minh City; signed ID cards dated 6 September and 9 November 1978.

Trần ~~Đệ~~ [TRAANF DEEJ]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Dong Nai Province; signed an ID card dated 1 December 1978.

Nguyễn Duy Hạc [NGUYEENX ZUY HACJ]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Ho Chi Minh City; signed ID cards dated 15 and 19 June 1978 and 1 July 1978.

Quang Hải [QUANG HAIR]

President of the National School of Music [Truong Quoc Gia Am Nhạc], Ho Chi Minh City; signed an ID card for a member of the staff on 16 February 1979.

Nguyễn Thế ~~Hàn~~ [NGUYEENX THEES HANF]

Deputy chief of public security for the Fourth Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City; signed a travel pass dated 9 September 1980.

Trần ~~Đức~~ Hình [TRAANF DUWCS HINH]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Song Be Province; signed an ID card dated 26 June 1978.

Võ Thái Hoà [VOX THAIS HOAF]

Chief of the Public Security Service of Dong Thap Province; signed an ID card dated 14 March 1978 and another dated 3 April 1978.

Ngô ~~Hồi~~ [NGOO HOOIF]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Lam Dong Province; signed an ID card dated 9 October 1978.

Nguyễn Văn Hùng [NGUYEENX VAWN HUNGF]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Kien Giang Province; signed an ID card dated 18 July 1978.



Phạm Văn Long [PHAMJ VAWN LONG]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Long An Province; signed an ID card dated 23 July 1979.

Thái Doãn Mẫn [THAIS ZOANX MAANX]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Ho Chi Minh City; signed an ID card dated 22 May 1978.

Nguyễn Văn Năm [NGUYEENX VAWN NAWN]

Chief of the Office of Foreigner Operations [Phong Cong Tac ve Nguoi Nuoc Ngoai] of the Public Security Service of Ho Chi Minh City; signed an immigration summons dated 31 December 1979 and another dated 15 November 1980.

Hà Thế Ngươn [HAF THEES NGOAN]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Cuu Long Province; signed ID cards dated 17 May and 21 July 1978.

Trần Ngọc Quang [TRAANF NGOCJ QUANG]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Tien Giang Province; signed an ID card dated 27 September 1978.

Đặng Văn Sáu [DAWNGJ VAWN SAUS]

Chief of the Education Service of Cuu Long Province; signed ID papers dated 15 June 1978.

Nguyễn Văn Sơn [NGUYEENX VAWN SOWN]

Chairman of the People's Committee of Vinh Long City; signed a provincial decision dated 1 September 1979.

Trương Sơn [TRUWOWNGF SOWN]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Lam Dong Province; signed an ID card dated 15 November 1978.

Trương Công Sung [TRUWOWNG COONG SUNGR]

Deputy chief of the Government Organization Section [Ban To Chuc Chinh Quyen] of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City; signed a decision of the Section on personnel action dated 13 November 1978.

Phạm Trọng Tân [PHAMJ TRONGJ TAAN]

Director of the Education Service of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Ho Chi Minh City; signed a school certificate dated 22 July 1977.

Trần Việt Thanh [TRAANF VIEETJ THANH]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Dong Nai Province; signed ID cards dated 22 and 29 June 1978.

Chu Văn Thực [CHU VAWN THUWCJ]

Chief of the Customs Department [Cuc Hai Quan] of Ho Chi Minh City; signed an ID card dated 1 April 1978.

Bach Trang [BACHJ TRANG]

Chief of the Department of Traffic Police [Cuc Canh Sat Giao Thong] of the Ministry of Interior; signed a drivers license issued in Hanoi and dated 30 October 1978.

Nguyễn Xuân Trước [NGUYEENX XUAAN TRUOWCS]

Deputy chief of the Education Service of Hau Giang Province; signed a decision on personnel action dated 18 May 1979.

Nguyễn Ký Ước [NGUYEENX KYS UWCS]

Chairman of the People's Committee of Cuu Long Province; signed a decision on personnel action dated 20 April 1977.

Nguyễn Hoàng Văn [NGUYEENX HOANGF VAAN]

Chief of the Public Security Service of Dong Nai Province; signed ID cards dated 20 November 1978 and 12 August and 18 September 1978.

Lê Quang Vinh [LEE QUANG VINH]

Acting Director of the Education Service of Ho Chi Minh City; signed a decision on personnel action dated 2 April 1980.

Võ Quang Vũ [VOX QUANG VUX]

Chief of the Education Service of Minh Hai Province; signed a school certificate dated 1 May 1977.

CSO: 4209

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